

The Bloomfield Gazette.
Office, -- At the Post Office.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The twenty-second election for President of the United States is over. In several respects it was one of the most remarkable ever held in the country. The number of votes cast was larger, and the popular majority greater than ever before. The result, too, was unexpected. Probably not the most sanguine politician, in his happiest dreams, imagined half so complete a victory, although the minority acknowledged beforehand their sure defeat. With impressions fresh from the contest, we may be wrong in our comparisons; but we do not recollect any campaign so bitter in personal invective. It is gratifying to know that this element in the contest has done no one any good. It has evidently most injured those who used it most. Still it has done injury—serious injury—to the people. No one could read the paper, day after day, without having his confidence in man's honor and honesty weakened; either the candidates and their supporters were the basest of mankind, and deserved the doom of felonies; or the journalists were scoundrels, worthy of the heaviest penalty the law could inflict. Will it ever be possible to conduct a political campaign on honest and honorable principles, and in a courteous manner?

Another question which we would like to have answered is: Must money be used, year after year, in an increasing ratio, to influence votes? There are necessary expenses incidental to elections, which the candidates, or their friends, must incur. But this constitutes an infinitesimal portion of the amount now used. Some "coming man" must be looked for, who will devise the means of abolishing these corrupting practices.

One matter has, however, been settled: the people do not believe in the "one term" principle; in fact, they never have. The fathers of the republic, when a President served them well during his first term, claimed the right of offering him the honor and the office a second time. They believed that the people should judge whether their officer had acquitted himself well or not; and that no constitutional provision was needed to keep them from making fools of themselves, by choosing a bad man a second time. Washington, the first President, was re-elected; John Adams was not; but his competitor, Jefferson, who had only three electoral votes less than Adams, succeeded him, and was re-elected. So was the next President, Madison; and the next Monroe. John Quincy Adams, the sixth President, who was not the choice of the people, having been appointed by the House of Representatives, filled only one term; while his strongest competitor, Andrew Jackson, who at the same election received 99 electoral votes to Adams' 84, succeeded him, and was re-elected by a large majority. Van Buren did not please the people; and although a candidate the second time, he was beaten by Wm. Henry Harrison, having received one hundred and ten electoral votes less than at the former election. Since then, various circumstances have conspired to confine our Presidents to one term; two died soon after entering the office; Tyler deserted his party, and secured his own destruction. So did Fillmore. The careers of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson are fresh in our minds, and we do not wonder the people chose others to fill their places. Lincoln was re-elected; and now Grant also.

There are some very interesting statistical facts connected with the popular vote for President since 1860. In that year the whole vote was 4,896,193; there were four candidates; Lincoln's majority over Douglass was 491,275; over Breckinridge, 1,018,590; over Bell, 1,276,321; but the majority of all the others over Lincoln was 917,269. Yet so popular was his administration, so united were the people in his election, that in 1864 he received a majority of 407,462. Grant's majority in 1868 was 309,583; in 1872, 700,000!

For this overwhelming triumph of Republicanism, the people are largely indebted to the able, just, and firm administration of President Grant.

While more wisely slandered and misrepresented than any of his predecessors, his character has been completely vindicated, and his administration more heartily endorsed by his countrymen than any President since Washington.

The soberly and completeness of the press, which follows an excited political campaign in this country, are a source of wonderment to foreigners; they do not comprehend the entire submission of a people to the will of the majority, as expressed by a popular vote. This is, indeed, a great excellence in our national character; and it goes far to redeem some of the objectionable features already mentioned. Americans are by nature the most excitable of people; the climate and, perhaps, the diet, tend to this. At the same time, they are unaccustomed in their self-control. This lesson is taught them from infancy, in the family, the school, the shop, the store, everywhere. And though many do not learn it, they are so few compared with the whole, that self-control may be justly called an American characteristic.

There is one danger likely to result from the immense majority by which the Republicans have elected its candidate, that many—and there are bad men in all parties—are led to attempt corrupt and illegal ends. Propositions may be brought before Congress for fraud-

ulenly drawing money from the Treasury, or land from the national domain. There is reason to believe, however, that in the Civil service, a system already inaugurated, will be adopted, by which most of the corruption heretofore existing will be prevented. Many difficulties lie in the way of establishing such a system; but the people expect it, and sooner or later, they will have it.

State and County Election.

OLD Essex has reason to be proud of the men who will represent her in legislative halls this winter. All parties will acknowledge that the district could have chosen no more honorable or capable man as representative in Congress than Hon. Marcus L. Ward. He carries with him the respect and affection of the people. Our State Senator, Hon. John W. Taylor, is a tried and true man, who nobly studies the interests of the people, irrespective of party or self; his course in the past is a guarantee for the future. We believe, also, that the various districts have chosen good men for the Assembly. Of our own we are sure. No man stood more firmly for the right and the truth than Mr. Samuel Wilde. The claims of Bloomfield to a county office have finally been recognized by the nomination of one of its own citizens; and in the election of Joseph Banks Raymond, by a vote far ahead of his ticket, the Bloomfielders have given their emphatic testimony to the deserving character of the candidate.

It is impossible for a full-blooded American to have no party feeling; it is difficult to write or talk on such subjects without expressing that bias; yet, our rejoicing is due far more to personal admiration of the men than attachment to party. At least, so we believe.

The Servant Question.

THE incompetency, unfaithfulness, and disagreeable manners of a large proportion of servants employed in household duties, renders the position of housewife in these latter days anything but enviable.

Of course, there are some precious exceptions to this sweeping detraction, but they are not numerous or frequent. Of those who offer themselves for cooks, not one in twenty, as every housekeeper knows, can make a batch of bread acceptably, or properly cook a roast of beef with its appropriate vegetables. Incapacity marks all other departments of domestic servitude in a greater or lesser degree.

Then it is very common to hear of their lack of interest, and of their untrustworthiness. Sometimes we think this is exaggerated, and at all events, if it be not, we think employers may frequently blame themselves for it. Confidence must be reposed, if we would secure fidelity. We must feel an interest for the well being of servants if we would expect them to manifest an interest in our affairs. We must admit, however, that in this latter respect there has been, in all our experience, very little encouragement for confidence in their sense of gratitude. We have almost concluded that with servants of a certain nationality, the more we do for them the less they will think of us; and the more patient we are of their disqualifications and awkwardness, and the more pains we take to teach them, the more ready will they be to leave us in an emergency for the smallest pretext, when they have learned how to be useful and efficient.

Disagreeable manners are frequently a source of wretched discouragement; they are rarely to be got rid of in adult age, especially in cases of illiterate ignorance. They must be overcome in childhood, or probably never afterward.

But we have listened to croaking on this subject till we are heartily tired, and perhaps disgusted. Still the question presses upon us with increasing importance and augmented difficulties.

Within our memory *American* girls filled the places of household servants as the "domestic help." Then, as immigration increased, these were displaced, and servants were selected from the swarms of foreigners that landed on our shores. Of this same crude material is our supply of domestic servants as I go up still.

It proves so unsatisfactory that we deem it no exaggeration to say that it is the vexation of the housekeepers life, the bane of her peace and happiness.

What is to be done? Where is the remedy? Are the great questions seeking in vain for answer in every social gathering of the ladies.

May we venture to suggest that possibly a solution might be found in the establishment of training schools for domestic servants? On just what basis this could be done, we are not prepared to advise; it needs much thought and a great deal of real charity, of true philanthropy. Such an undertaking, wisely considered and earnestly entered upon, would merit encouragement not only from private citizens, but also from governmental appropriations.

One or more schools of this kind in each of our large cities and towns, if efficiently conducted, would, we are inclined to believe, do very much to throw light upon this most serious question, and we should hope remove many of the difficulties which surround it. Certificates from these institutions, attesting the character and qualifications of their graduates, could not fail to command the holders to the confidence and respect of the community, and secure for them pleasing and remunerative situations. Such servants would, of course, rank higher, because more intelligent, capable and responsible, and could be treated differently from the general population, ignorant honest servants will be

out any compromise of the proper dignity of the employer.

This, at best, would be a work of time, perhaps of years, and therefore may discourage even the attempt. We ask for it, however, special and serious consideration.

Meanwhile, we refer gladly to another scheme that we have heard suggested, and which, indeed, we believe has been tried in some places, though we are not advised with what satisfaction and results. This plan is that of a co-operative kitchen and laundry. A certain number of families, contiguous to one another, instead of each having a separate kitchen and cookery, and a separate laundry, unite together for the establishment of a single common "cook-house" for the supply of them all. This could be located at a convenient centre, with bells and speaking tubes arranged so as to put the steward in communication with every household. Meals would be served at hours to suit, and with the bill of fare that might have been ordered—in the dining-rooms of the different homes, or, if preferred, in a common hall established for the purpose near the cook-house.

The charges would be a matter of canteen and adjustment by the heads of the families in senate assembled, or by any other plan they might agree upon. The co-operative laundry could be conducted on similar arrangements.

The great advantage of such a scheme must be obvious to all. It relieves matrimony of one of its most dreaded consequences, and the house-wife generally from one of the most difficult and annoying responsibilities of her position. Wives would thus secure time for mental and social culture, and mothers for their much-needed personal attention to the care, training and education of their children.

We suspect, also, that this would bear investigation as an economical measure. There are other aspects of the question. Our columns are open to any well-written articles in further ventilation of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—Notice is given in our advertising columns of the Quarterly Meeting of the County Board of Examiners, which will be held in this place on the last Saturday of this month.

All teachers whose certificates have expired, or will expire before another examination, should not fail to be present. The law forbids the Township Collector from paying any orders for teachers' salaries unless accompanied by a statement that the bearer holds a regular certificate, in full force and effect.

Trustees should see that their teachers do not neglect this duty.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—At the unanimous request of the Bloomfield Board of School Trustees, the County Superintendent has appointed Dr. Wm. H. White as Trustee of the Central Union School District (No. 7), in place of Rev. D. A. Temple, resigned. We trust the Doctor will unite heartily with the Board in elevating the character of the school. Much has been done, and the trustees are laboring hard to do more, that our school may be second to none in the State. To this end they need the earnest support of every citizen and parent in the district. Push forward the good work.

BROOKSIDE.—We have never been very partial to the name given to the school-house in the Morris neighborhood. If any change must be made, why not follow out the suggestion of our friends at the south end of the town? Berkley and Carteret were the original proprietors of New Jersey; good and liberal proprietors they are, too. By giving their names respectively to these two buildings, the children might be led to ask, why so called; and the answer would give them a valuable lesson in New Jersey history.

WOMAN.—The communication on The Woman Question in our last almost demands some special notice from us, but our talented correspondent at Wm. H. White accepts without so vigorous a pen that we hesitate about accepting her challenge to break the "gally silence," which, in her estimation, "helps to perpetuate a system of wrong." She must allow us to assume our courage a little while longer; meanwhile, we shall be happy to hear from her again on that or other subjects.

CHICKEN OR THE HEART.—Thanks to the young folks who have supplied us with articles for this department of our paper. Please favor us with more articles. We invite contributions from all our young people in Montclair and Bloomfield. That sweet little gem of poetry in this department of last number would do credit to mature genius. We regretted that the printer marred the euphony of the 31 line in the 1st varie by transposing two words. What verse should be read:

With open hand September stands,
Pouring her gifts o'er grateful lands,
And her beside winged soothsayers glide
Who do her bidding for this wide.

HOT CAKES.—How refreshing the very thought of buckwheat cake season! And there should be any need of a "but" or an "if." One says—"If we only have good flour." We tell him to send to Mrs. Fleurine Mizrahi and he will be sure to get the best that is made. Another says—"If our servant only knew how to make them." Let this one ponder our article on the Servant Question in this number. See Potter's Advertisement.

STRAH HEATER.—After forty years of experience with all kinds of heaters, we most cordially and sincerely recommend that put by Angel & Alfieri at 42 Duane street, N. Y. It is by all odds the most effective, the most unexceptionable, the most perfectly satisfactory in every respect of any one we have ever seen or proved. See Advertisement.

A NEW MOTOR POWER.—We hope no reader of our paper failed to rent the intelligent and thoughtful "Letter from Down East" in our last issue. It was sent us by a highly valued correspondent whose communications are always welcome. The new motor power he so well describes is one of the most recent and most striking signs of the world's progress. Read it again.

TREASURER SPENCER decides that when a militiaman gets his first-right-left it shall be reckoned at its full value.

THE BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

INTERESTING.—At the late election three of our fellow citizens, Messrs. Zephra H. Dodd, Gorine Doran, and Israel Coe, voted for the *twelfth* time for President of the United States. Their first candidate was James Madison, for his second term of office.

ECCLESIA LECTURES.—Our noble Ecclesian Society, as will be seen by reference to their announcement on third page, have made arrangements again for a new course of Lectures and Readings. We have no need to urge its attraction or its merit. Delightful entertainment and valuable instruction may be expected. The house will of course be filled—whatever the weather.

It is evident that any one having ideas which he may want perfected, or worked out, would far more safe to entrust the execution to Mr. Ladd, at his works, in Bloomfield, in preference to any establishment in the crowded town, where the men who watch for and live by others' acquisitions are ever ready to steal ideas from works in progress, and call them their own. Many valuable hints or ideas we are told are often thus surreptitiously obtained. In the Ridgewood Works no one outside is allowed a knowledge of the work in progress. Mr. Ladd has been great expense in preparing these works with very valuable machinery and tools, and has some of the best workmen in the country. See his advertisement.

SUNSET over our town was startled by news of Boston's great bonfire. Though it cannot vie with Chicago's conflagration of thirteen months ago, still Boston, to-day, mourns, the loss of one and a quarter million of square feet of its finest buildings which cost nearly twenty millions of dollars, and a stock worth full forty millions was presumed.

The fire commenced about half-past seven Saturday night (Nov. 9th), and lasted till the middle of Monday afternoon. The particulars have doubtless obtained from the daily papers, so we will not reiterate them.

It was very fortunate for the losers that the fire occurred so late in the season when everybody was reducing stock, and thus the loss was greatly lighter than it would have been had it occurred two or three weeks earlier.

The burning up of sixty millions of property will necessitate the turning into brick and mortar of a large sum of money,

and probably one hundred millions will have to be taken out of stocks, etc., to pay insurance losses and rebuild the burnt district.

We trust that taking out of the market

of so much capital and placing it in permanent investment, may result in an increased tightening of the money market.

P.

OUR PAPER.

THE GAZETTE greets its readers with a new face and in an enlarged form. It is now of the size of the *Times*, *Advertiser*, *Tri-Blade* and *World*, single, having still but four pages. This size gives us seven columns on a page, and enables us to arrange advertisements to better advantage, and to give a larger amount of reading matter.

Hitherto the reading of the GAZETTE has been almost entirely original. Much of it will be so hereafter, of course, how much, depends upon the liberality with which our educated and cultivated citizens and friends supply us with copy.

We realize the importance of variety in our newspaper, and shall not hesitate to cater for it in all accessible fields, drawing from every intelligent and interesting source. Our friends may aid us in this also.

We are constantly asked about the future of our paper. To which we frequently answer, "That depends upon the support it receives from the people." The present editor engaged to conduct it for six months, issuing it once in two weeks. We have with this number accomplished one-half our engagement, and see no difficulty in the way of fulfilling our promise.

Whether it will be established permanently is still an open question. It will not encourage a competent and acceptable man to take hold of it unless he can feel assured of making a good living from it. And we would not like to see it pass into inferior hands.

The tone of the paper is allowed to be above the average of country newspapers. We hope it may be kept up, have a vigorous and useful life, and yet attain a character as a model journal.

It is incumbent on us, or at least proper to frankly state our own convictions. To be most acceptable and most useful, the GAZETTE should be issued weekly. Then, to be self-sustaining, it must have at least 1,500 bona fide subscribers at \$2 or \$2.50 per annum. Can this number be obtained?

We think not in Bloomfield alone, but if Montclair will cordially unite with us, as there is good reason to suppose that both the manufacturer and growing disposition of the people are inclining them to, we believe it might be done.

A proper division of this list would suggest 1,000 subscribers for Bloomfield and 500 for Montclair.

Can this be done?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Essex County Bible Society was held at the Clinton avenue Reformed Church, Newark, recently. The receipts of the Society during the year were announced at \$3,000. Wm. A. Whitehead was chosen President; Rev. Prentiss De Veve, Secretary, and C. M. Woodruff, Treasurer.

JAMES S. GAMBLE, of Newark, the newly-elected Sheriff of Essex County, was sworn in, giving bonds in the sum of \$20,000. Mr. Bradford, the new County Clerk, and the Coroners, also took the oath of office. At Paterson, John Allen, Sheriff, and the other county officers, were also sworn in.

THE Orange Common Council has authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of any parties found guilty of incendiarism.

THE small-pox has almost entirely disappeared in Jersey City.

THE BLOOMFIELD FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.—The losses sustained by Boston merchants will affect the business property of Newark more seriously than was at first supposed.

Among the leather dealers and harness manufacturers, the loss is more directly felt, for they have large debts outstanding in Boston. The manufacturers of saddlery and coach hardware are also heavily burdened by the calamity. Boston had been one of the best markets for their articles of manufacture, and its merchants had secured a high credit.

The Clark Thread manufactory had an agency in Boston, which was destroyed, and they also had outstanding debts that are expected to prove a total loss. A very large amount of stock of Boston companies was

also held in Newark. The Newark insur-

ances companies have not suffered to any considerable extent. The heaviest losers is the Citizens', which loses \$22,000. Its surplus is \$150,000. The jewelry manufacturers are said to be losers to some extent, but none of them are crippled by the losses. In Paterson the heaviest losers are Dale Brothers, silk manufacturers, who have lost \$125,000 on stock on hand at their agency in Boston.

THE BLOOMFIELD FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.—The losses sustained by Boston merchants will affect the business property of Newark more seriously than was at first supposed.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE.—The Rev. Dr. Jno